G BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. X.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1856.

# WASHINGTON, D. C.

FOR THE NATIONAL BRA.

THRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING. Ten cents a line for the first insection, five

Money may be forwarded, by mail, at my risk. Notes on Eastern banks preferred. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposit.

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The All communications to the Era, whether n business of the paper or for publication, hould be addressed to G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

After reviewing the history of Ather on's gag, and the efforts to defeat it, he proceeds:

On the 20th, Mr. Adams, in presenting a petition for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, moved that the petitioners, agreeably to a request made by them, might be heard at the bar of the House by themselves or by counsel; but the motion was ruled to be out.

The second resolution are expressly saved from all diminution or abridgement.

his resolution. In doing this, however, I acted with reference to what I conceive to be the main scope and general spirit of the Constitution, not unmindful of the fact that it involves some inequalities, the fruit of compromise and mutual conciliation among the founders of the Government; among which inequalities, the greatest of all is the concession nominally to all the States, but in fact to only a part, of a basis of representation in Congress, obtained "by adding to the whole number of free per sons, three fifths of all other persons." But I adopt the resolution as in the substance and spirit true; and I add that, admitting its truth, instead of justifying the object of the fifth resolution, it does the reverse; for, by that resolution tion, Congress does "discriminate between the institutions of one portion of the States and another, with a view of abolishing one and promoting the other," because it in effect "abolishes" the right of petition at the North, for the purpose of "promoting" Slavery at the South. Having thus commented on this act of the House of Representatives in its several parts, I have only to add, in conclusion, that, in attempting to show its injustice and unconstitutionality, I have confined myself as far as possible to the precise merits of the question, in order that the case may stand upon its proper bottom; that I have not, therefore, entered into those ulterior questions which the act of the House was designed to smother; but I am persuaded was designed to smother; but I am persuaded that those ulterior questions must of necessity ere long be considered, discussed, and settled. I think it is for the interest as well of the South as of the North, not to shrink any more from the subject, since, dangerous and exciting as it may be, in this as in every other danger, it is the part alike of courage and of sense to look the thing directly in the face, and meet it frankly and manfully. I believe that such a course in the present instance will best promote frankly and manually. I believe that such a course in the present instance will best promote the peace and safety of the Union; and I venture to predict that this will be the prevail-

However this may be, I shall have discharge a part of my own duty in this contingency, by exhibiting the present facts to the people of the State whose Representative I am. CALEB CUSHING.

ing sentiment of the Congress which shall next

### KANSAS.

OPINION OF A PIONEER ABOUT KANSAS. One of the actors in the late conflict in Kan

sas, a pioneer in that Territory, writes to us-Some, I see, are sanguine, and imagine all its greedy eye upon Kansas, and, mark my word! no trivial circumstance will divert her attention from it. Two months ago, Slavery resolved to kill or drive all Free State men out of Kenses. of Kansas. The murder of Dow was but the commencement. At present, thank God and Sharp's rifles, its creatures have backed down; but they will again rally, and one desperate Kanses from the Free State men. Only two things can save us: the first and best, would be for Congress to examine our Constitution, and, under the urgency of the case, pass by any little informality they may think in the way, and admit us as a State. This, and this alone, would settle the whole matter, restore peace in the country, and quiet in Kansas. Should this fail was active and appeared to North additional control of the country. fail, war will ensue, unless the North rallies, and sends, as she can, at least five thousand free settlers into Kansas—men above reproach—armed with Sharp's rifles and Colt's revolvers. With such a demonstration, Missourians would stay at home, and Kansas be in peace. But, dear Doctor, I confess I fear the feture in Kensas

I beg of you to warn our friends, if months made necessary as a qualification of a voter, and a regiment of troops be stationed at every poll to protect the settlers, it might all be well enough, especially if the acts of the with us, but the hearty concurrence of the Ser ate, President, and Secretary of War, which certainly at present, we cannot hope for. That Reeder is entitled to his seat, we, in Kansas, have not a doubt; but if he cannot receive it, for Heaven's sake, do not refer the matter back to Kansas, unless you wish to drench our beau-tiful Territory in blood. Let them go; and, as I said before, pass a bill at once in the I said before, pass a sin as the senate admitting Kausas as a State. If the Senate concur, and the President approve, all right; it settles the whole matter. But, if either or both refuse, let them take their own course; and then I would have the House stand firm agree to nothing else, except, for instance, to pass a bill through the House declaring the re nt Legislature and their inhuman laws ille gal, and vote not a cent of appropriations to placing us upon an equality with the Propiganda, and we will hold our own in Kanse intil the people can be heard, and another fa decide the matter.
"In the mean time, let every man, both North

pression, and wishes to better his condition, hasten to Kansas. The great war between Slavery and Freedom is now being fought there. Before even another year, one party or the other will be victorious; and all honor to him who voluntarily takes part in the contest.
"Yours, for Freedom everywhere,
"S. N. W."

# WHY DOES NOT THE PRESIDENT INTERFERE

LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., December 17, 1855. To the Editor of the National Era:

Better to secure this a safe conveyance to you, I send it in this shape and address. I wa one of your subscribers for six or seven years and as I wish, with many that are here, that our true position should be known, I thought could not do better than inform you that you may use your influence with members of Con ford us instant aid in some shape of gress to afford us instant aid in some shape or other. We are now wholly at the mercy of Missouri; not a day of safety can any of the Free State men count on. The Register, though far from being Abolition, is a doomed press; likely before you receive this, the work will be done. Only a fortunate circumstance saved it on Saturday last, as the Missourians could not cross the river, after riding many miles from the interior of the State to see could not cross the river, after riding many miles, from the interior of the State, to accomplish their designs. Other private property, the writer's amongst the number, is marked for destruction; and within two and a half miles is a fort, containing two thousand troops, yet not one can be obtained to succor us, our wives and children, from murder and pollution. Oh, Americans! no country in this world can be in a worse condition than is Kansas at this time. Cut off from communication by water as no foot deep. The weather is very cold. morning the mercury was four degrees they have chosen this winter to crush out the Free State men, if possible. This place, wit the exception of the Phillips outrage, has bee free from their malice; but since their defe free from their malice; but since their defeat before Lawrence, they contemplate a descent on us. The Pro-Slavery party in this country are a contemptible minority; we could defen-ourselves easily against them. But what coot it, if we have to fight the State of Missour.

it, if we have to fight the State of Missout.

Now, what we want here is martial which would throw us under the protection of the Fort. This would keep us clear of the savages the other side of the river. Then let Congress wrangle a year, if it choose.

Now, will you do your best for us? It is what we want—and I know I speak the minds of the majority of our people. If this is no done, I see plainly that women and babes not if few will be without shelter from winter blast before long. To talk of protection from It.

members of this Confederacy, and that Con- is let stand, will be, dumb. It has receded gress, in the exercise of its acknowledged powers, has no right to discriminate between the editor, I fear, will only encourage the Pro-Sla institutions of one portion of the States or another, with a view of abolishing the one or Kansas act or Douglas bill, but that is now too very party. It never advocated more than the Kansas act or Douglas bill, but that is now too promoting the other."

much. The game for the winter appears to be I voted in the affirmative on both parts of this—make it so hot that Free State men can-

THE SENATE AND THE PRESIDENT'S

The pressure on our columns lest week,

rrupted a full report of the proceedings of the

enate, on the 30th ult., on the occasion of the

esentation of the President's Message. The

nate received it without objection, although

ne House of Representatives was unorganized

Some surprise was manifested, as the act of the

President under the circumstances was without

recedent, but no remark was made which in

icated, on the part of the Senators, any opin

on concerning its propriety.

After it had been read, Mr. Clayton addres

d the Senate on the portion of the Messag

relating to Central American Affairs, sustaining

the President in insisting on its rigid interpre

tation and enforcement, and declaring for his

self that if the Treaty were to be given up, he

was prepared to take his stand on the Monroe

Messrs. Cass, Seward, and Weller, follower

on the same side, all concurring in the opinion that the course of the English Government had

been unfair and oppressive, and that Central

America should be protected at all hazards

against schemes of colonization and dominati

Mr. Weller was at special pains to assu

A very proper person to talk of concord and

"I agree with the Senator who last address the Senate, [Mr. Weller,] that this is an oc-

heard, unless for very grave rea

casion upon which the voice of difference ought

either in the Senate, or in the other House of

can people in support of their rights, by a waiving of all notice of any other topics dis-

cussed in the message, and saying what seems to be necessary, in order to enable the Senate of the United States to know how far one so

humble as myself, who was here at the time when the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty was made, and was concerned in it, is prepared to stand by the Government of the United States in the

We shall not undertake to arraign the policy

of Mr. Seward, in waiving all notice of other

opics in the Message. He has his own sys-

dent on a question of foreign policy, was

suffered even for a moment to divert atten-

tion from his flagrantly wrong position on a

question of domestic policy, of far more practi-

cal and pressing importance. We shall stand

by our country against a foreign foe, but we

stand by all parts of our country against a do-

mestic foe, more dangerous to our peace and

federacy to pass without comment? In near-

the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and the action

# WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1856,

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS AND LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS must still lie over.

DEFENCE OF THE GERMAN TURNERS .- We mmence this week the publication of a Dence of the German Turners, from the pen of a German Republican.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. - Not for man ears have our friends shown more zeal in exending the circulation of the Era. They seem to appreciate its special importance at this crisis. Many of our friends, who left us last year on account of our position in relation to Know Nothingism, are returning, and now say that we are right.

We hope our subscribers everywhere will use the world that in our controversies with foreign very effort conveniently within their power to Powers, we would present an undivided from send us new names.

that the voice of domestic discord would be MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S STORY.—We have or hushed; but, in the next breath, he praise and the first chapters of Mrs. Southworth's the President for the noble stand he had take story, but hold them back so that new subscr against domestic fanaticism, and characterized bers, who are coming in, may have the pleas ure of having it complete. a large portion of American citizens as enemies to the rights of the States and to the Union

"How does Illinois money pass with you It is difficult to get Eastern bills."

Of course, we prefer Eastern bills, where hey can be had; but where they cannot b had, send us good Western notes, especially of the State Banks.

Congress, or in the other House of Congress, or in the country. I shall therefore show my appreciation of the importance of this question, and of the importance of having a harmonious and a united action of the Amer-"They think you can afford a paper at Washington as cheaply as it can be afforded at Albany or New York."—Subscriber. We should be glad, were it true-but, at or

lollar a year, the Era would not pay for itself. Printing in Washington is higher than in any other place in the United States. We pay for type-setting in the Era literally twice as much as is paid generally outside of Washington. The Intelligencer and Union, containing less matter than the New York Tribune, at \$6 a year, cost \$10 a year; and no Daily can be established or sustained here, unless aided some way or other by Government printing.

ELECTION IN NEBRASKA .- We have receiv tem of action, and obeys his own convictions. What is proper for him, may not be proper for well-written communication concerning the others. No do we underrate the importance election in Nebraska, in reply to the statemen lately published in the Era. We regret that of unanimity in the maintenance of our just is crowded out this week-but it shall appear claims against Foreign Powers. But, the main our next number. jority of the American People, we are sure, will regret that the right position of the Presi-

A LETTER FROM BOSTON will appear nex

CALER CUSHING ON SLAVERY, PRO-SLAVERY AGITATION AND SUPPRESSION OF AGITA.

It is surmised that the elaborate exposition n the President's Message, of the relations of the States to one another, the vindication of the claims of Slavery, the denunciation of the safety than any foreign potentate can ever become. While commending the President for "I see it is said by letter-writers, that 'neither free States for their agitation of the subject, for the want of form—the other, of right; that the demand for its suppression, &c., are specially suppression, and suppression is advantages, disregard their constiif not his own handiwork. Taking the whol as his creed in the beginning of the year 1856, let us see what creed he held and what position he occupied in the beginning of the year 1839.

ly one half of his Message, he stands forth, the advocate of the Slaveholding Oligarchy, the reckless defamer of States containing more Mr. Cushing was a member of the House than two-thirds of the population, wealth, enwhich on the 12th of December, 1838, enacted terprise, and learning of the country; the con-Atherton's gag. Mr. Cushing was outrage temner of the original policy of the framers and alarmed at that attempt to supp ess agitation, to proscribe the free States for their Anti of the Constitution; attempting to vindicate an act of gross injustice and fraud, on which the Slavery action, to "crush out" the spirit of majority of the American People have fasten-Freedom-so alarmed, indeed, that he addre ed the brand of reprobation, and which, within ed a long letter to the people of Massachuse the short space of twelve months, has dwarfed concerning it, which was printed in the Lowe the adherents of his Administration in the (Mass.) Courier, and then copied in the Aboli House of Representatives, from a triumphant, tion papers, with glowing praises. He arraved overbearing majority, to a meager, although mondent minority of less than one-third-and against the slave States, and stood up for the yet, under a flourish of trumpets about English institutions of Freedom against what he deaggression and oppression, this creature of the counced as the assaults of Slavery-and insist Slave Power, this chieftain of the Slavery ed upon the whole ground of opinion now Propaganda, is permitted to escape all rebuke maintained by the Republican Party, and now for his bold, wicked calumnies. ondemned by him as at war with the Union. That Message ought not to have gone out to We hope every man, North and South, will he People, without being marked, reprobate read the part of his letter copied on our first

All persons interested in cultivating

THE STORM-STATE OF THE ROADS

acted, so far. Chicago, Jan. 7.—It is very cold here. Th

and accursed. The President of the United page. Caleb Cushing, the Anti-Slavery advo-States, who undertakes to assail the character cate, answers Caleb Cushing, the Pro-Slavery and free institutions of one-half of the Confede acy, ought to be held at once to a rigid ac count, and the People thus attacked should find defenders quick as lightning to confront A Southern journal wishes to have the Cen tral American difficulty got before the People, and denounce their traducer.

We hear it said that this part of the Message so as to give them something beside Slave vas not penned by the President himself-that it is the offspring of his constitutional adviser, Caleb Cushing. Very likely: its sophishaps the President is of the same way of thinking.

There will be time enough to discuss that foreign matter, when the President shall have try, its calumnious character, its pettifogging its recklessness of truth, its undisguised hostil protected Kansas against Missouri filibusterity to the non-slaveholding States, all point to man whose base philosophy has conducted him to the conclusion that the men who work should be subject to the men who make others policy of this Government is, first, to establish work for them-that to Massachusetts belongs the duty of submission, to South Carolina the very in any Federal Territory, now in possesright divine to rule. But, admit that he made it will bind itself by no treaty or compact with this plea for the Slaveholding Oligarchy, or at least furnished the heads of the great arguany foreign Power, not to colonize any part of this Continent, or in any way set limits to its ment, still it is the President who stands be

fore the world as its responsible author. The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, we regard, in it-What Caleb Cushing thought on the subject self, as one blunder, and in its explanatory note, by which it excepted British Honduras liscussed, fifteen years ago, the reader will and the Mosquito Protectorate from its operasent to his constituents in Massachusetts, in 1839, a portion of which we transfer to our first tion, as another blunder. More of this hereafter page. We doubt whether there is anything. on any important question, ever said by that gentleman, which he has not at one time or anoil are referred to the advertisement of that old standard agricultural periodical, the Amerother attempted to refute, or would not controvert, if he should find it convenient. But,

Slaveholding Oligarchy, with a commonplace dissertation on the theory of the Governmen a tortuous paraphrase of the plain cons al provision—"the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibit ed by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." All we have to of this part of the message is, that the text

He first drags in his "Negro-ology," as Mr Benton would style it, in the paragraph where, stating the result of the war of ind

Of "free while men." The States or Colo ion of the President be true, the proof

The word white is not found in that instrument, stifling the voice of Northern Representatives which is disfigured by no word indicating pro- and Northern constituencies; at the same time, scription or discrimination on account of race. The "free inhabitants of each of these States, the discussion of Slavery within their limits a paupers, vagabonds, and fugitives from justice, alone excepted, shall be entitled to all privi-leges and immunities of free citizens in the Slavery; and undertook to subject the United several States." So runs Article fourth of the States mail to a detestable censorship! Since Compact. An effort was made by South Carolina staveholders to amend, by adding the word their right to carry their slaves with them into "white"-which would have harmonized the the free States, passing through them, sojourn-Compact with the Pierce and Cuching idea—
but it was voted lown. So, the "political result"
of shipment—thus attempting to violate the
free institutions of those States. This is not freemen - our Anti-Slavery fathers, and not all; they have passed an infamous act for the There is no more truth in the rest of the par-

agraph. Thomas Jefferson, whose sepulchre

his degenerate disciples build, while they trample on his doctrines, inserted in the original draft of the Declaration of Independence an disregarding their constitutional obligations to believed to involve as a consequence the extinction of Slavery,) and a charge against the ing out of that infamous act. All the while this same Oligarchy, ruling through the Execu King of having prostituted his negative to the this same Oligarchy, ruling through the Execu defeat of all legislative attempts to prohibit or tive Power, administered by Franklin Pierce restrain "that execrable traffic;" and the ma-iority of the "wise and brave statesmen" in sources of the Union, the larger portion of jority of the "wise and brave statesmen" in Congress were in favor of it, but agreed to waive it, for the purpose of securing the more cordial co-operation of Georgia and South Carolina in the life-and-death struggle then pending. When to this fact we add, that "the wise and brave statesmen of that day," so far from favoring the policy of continuing the "subject" races in bondage, universally condemned it, took the lead in social movements for mitigating and abolishing it, became, many of them members, in some instances, Presidents of Abolition Associations; and, in the Federal Constitution which they subsequently formed, care fully guarded against the recognition of Slavery by name, as an opprobrium to Christendom avowed their purpose to exclude from the document any word which could imply a sanction to the claim that man can hold man as property; refrained from any provision which, in their judgment, could operate in favor of the continuance of Slavery; proceeded on the assumption that the system was a transient evil, the removal of which would be brought about by natural causes and State action; and went so far as to incorporate a provision investing Congress with the power to prohibit the importation of slaves into the country in 1808-a power, we repeat, believed to involve in its exercise the abolition of Slavery-we know, that Franklin Pierce and Caleb Cushing, reprobate New Englanders, in imputing to the men of the Revolu tion an indifference to the bondage and oppres sion of the "subject races," or an intention to

perpetuate them, insult their memories, and libel the institutions they founded. Men who can slander the illustrious will not be slow to assail the reputation of the living. In the harangues against Liberty, hitherto issued from the White House, invective has been directed against classes of citizens: t the President who now occupies it belongs the unenviable distinction of having levelled his denunciations against Sovereign States. He stands, the reckless defamer of one half the States of the Union, for the sake of securing the countenance and support of the other hal

"It has been matter of painful regret," he says, "to see States, conspicuous for their services in founding this Republic, and equally ble social evils of their own, and which are com pletely within their jurisdiction, they engage i the offensive and hopeless undertaking of re forming the domestic institutions of other States wholly beyond their control and authority. In wholly beyond their control and authority. In the vain pursuit of ends, by them entirely unat-tainable, and which they may not legally at-tempt to compass, they peril the very existence of the Constitution, and all the countless beneof the Constitution, and all the countless bene-fits which it has conferred. While the people of the Southern States confine their attention to their own affairs, not presuming officiously to intermeddle with the social institutions of the Northern States, too many of the inhabitant of the latter are permanently organized in a sociations to inflict injury on the for er, b sociations to inflict injury on the foreer, by wrongful acts, which would be cause of war as between foreign Powers, and only fall to be such in our system, because perpetrated under cover of the Union."

It is charged upon the free States, that they digregard their constitutional obligations t the Republic," and that they are engaged "is the offensive and hopeless undertaking of r forming the domestic institutions of other States, wholly beyond their control and authority." And this gross libel is solemnly uttered n an official document, by a President of the United States!

Must we stretch charity so far as to suppose that he believes what he says? What free State has disregarded "its constitutional obligations to this Republic?" What great interest of the Republic, what constitutional obligation, has any free State warred upon? Take Negro Slavery, which, in the judgment of the resident, seems to be the paramount interest of the Republic, and the corner-stone of the Constitution: what free State has violated any s false that the free States have undertaken n any case to reform the Slavery of the South or meddle with it in any way. Again and again have they declared, by word and act, that they have nothing to do with it, as a system existing under State authority. Frankli Pierce and his Attorney General cannot point to word or deed, on the part of a free State to give countenance to their vile libel. What individuals have done is one thing; what States have done, is quite another. A few citizens in the North denounce the American Union, and seek its overthrow: a few citizens in the North regard the Federal Constitution as vesting power in Congress, or the Judiciary, to put an end to Slavery in the States, and deem its exercise vital to the preservation of the Union. But the opinions of these classes have been adopted by no States, nor by any large parties. We say it not by way of praise or blame but to show the falseness of this Presider tial accusation—that no free State has ever proposed to abate or reform Slavery in the ates-to deprive the South of its three-fifths slave represenation—to release itself from whatever obligation may be imposed by the provision in regard to fugitives from service or bor, or fugitives from justice, or to repudiate any provision of the Constitution. We appear

to the records of every State for the truth of But the compliment to the slaveholding States is as undeserved, as the accusation against the free States is unjust and false. The People of the Southern States, not belonging in interest and sympathy to the Slaveholding Oligarchy, are quiet and unobtrusive enough; we have no complaint to make of them. But the President does not recognise them as People—he refers to the Oligarchy; and when he says they confine their attention to their own affairs, and are not intermeddlers, he says what is notoriously untrue. Among the domestic institutions of the free States, as Caleb Cushing in 1839 characterized them, are, freedom of the press, freedom of speech, the right of petition, Now, it so happens, that some years ago, the press, freedom of speech, the right of petition,
Now, it so happens, that some years ago, the
Oligarchy of the South got up a crusade
against all these institutions. With the aid of
such allies as Franklin Pierce, and against
such foes as Caleb Cushing, they suppressed
such foes as Caleb Cushing, they suppressed
the right of petition,

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE. - Hon. Henry A. of the Native American movement is, that in Wise took the oath of office at Richmond, January 2d, as Governor of Virginia. He afteruary 2d, as Governor of Virginia. He afterwards sent a communication to the Legislature, informing them of the fact, and that he was ready to engage in official duties. He was waited on by officers of the military companies, whom he addressed, in reply to Colonel August. He also received members of the Legislature, and several citizens, at the Mansion, where he subsequently partook of a magnificent banquet.

negro jobbing politicians, being the judges. recapture of fugitive slaves, which in its opera tion involves the denial of the habeas corpus and jury trial-vital institutions in the States—and now impudently denounce these States, in the language of the President, as emphatic denunciation of the slave trade, (the the Republic, because, falling back on their reabolition of which at that time was universally served State rights, some of them have made laws to remedy the mischiefs and perils growwhich is drawn from the free States, to foster and propagate a sectional institution abhorren to their feelings and repugnant to their inter ests, and which has no claim upon them, except

demanded laws from the free States, making

And yet these quiet, harmless People, we are assured by this Presidential creature of their will, are famous for minding their own business, and permitting other people to mind

to exemption from interference where confined

within State jurisdiction.

The President then proceeds to argue the whole case for them, attempting to show that they have never committed an aggression, never manifested any sectional feeling, always have acted exclusively for national purposesthat the Ordinance of 1787 was an extraordinary concession by them-that it was not intended to be a precedent—that it was set aside by the Constitution—that the Missouri sen. The House is divided into three Partiesthose Compromises-and that the principle of and implied by it. Questions concerning the it is the high ground on which the friends of Tariff, Public Lands, Naturalization Laws, &c the Constitution may rally for a triumphant are subordinated with them to the paramot struggle!

We have not time or spane for further comment. The mere presentation of the points ple and policy? The Republicans say, against, of his argument is enough. The whole questand therefore vote for Mr. Banks, who stands large majority, pledged to announce their verday will not save him, or induce them to re-

The Speech of Mr. Hale was delivered after the first part of this article was written.

### STATE LEGISLATURES.

MAINE.-The Maine Legislature assembled at Augusta on the 2d ult. The Administration ed all the officers of both Houses. President Secretary, W. G. Clark, (Straight-out Whig.) out Whig;) Clerk, Dr. Dunn, (Administration.) By the same fusion, Judge Wells (Administraon) was chosen Governor, by 88 votes in the House, and 21 in the Senate. Straight-out of January 2d, gives us a clue to what we sup-Whiggery has done a large business in Maine. The Governor elect was immediately inaugu-

which he acquiesces in the Nebraska bill, takes strong ground against the prohibitory law, recmmends a license system, condemns the alien and naturalization laws, and the personal lib erty bill. The balance refers to local matters. MARYLAND.—The Legislature convened on the 2d ult., when George Wells was elected President of the Senate: Chapman Howard. ecretary; W. H. Travers, Speaker of the

ated, after which he sent in a message, in

louse; and T. H. Kent, Clerk. NEW YORK .- The Legislature met January st. In the Senate, the Republicans, after a ew trials, elected their officers, having seventeen of the thirty two members. In the House here are four parties, Republicans, Know Nothings, Hards, and Softs. Each selected its own candidate for Speaker, and on the first

Pendergast (Republican) Bailey (Hard)

The Softs intimated a willingness to with the Hards on the basis of the Caucus reso utions passed by the Party at Washington, but the overture was rejected rather contemptuously. There have been rumors of a coalitio petween the Hards and Know Nothings, and also of some arrangement between the Repub-

Massachusetts.—The Legislature met Jan uary 2d. The Senate elected E. C. Baker, President; P. L. Cox, Clerk; the House chose C. A. Phelps, Speaker. The Governor, in his message, recommends that the period of naturalization be protracted to twenty-one years; exults over the fact that one or two hundred paupers have been "sent back" within the year, saving a heap of money to the State asks the Legislature to do what it thinks best about the Prohibitory Liquor Law; and earnestly recommends the repeal of the Personal Liber'y Law, intended to secure the People of Massachusetts against the perils and oppression of the Fugitive Slave Act. He thinks its passage has lessened the moral influence of Massachusetts—that its enforcement will tend to a conflict with the Federal Governmentthat its repeal will give force to the demand the People of the State that Slavery be excluded from territories where, by solemn covenant

it had been prohibited. PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.—The Pennsylvania vania Legislature duly organized at Harrisburg January 2d. Wm. L. Pratt and Richardson L. Wight were elected Speakers of the Senate and

For the National Era. THE NEW EXODUS.\*

By fire and cloud, across the desert sand, And through the parted waves,

Dead as the letter of the Pentateuch,

"Lo, God is great!" the simple Moslem says. We seek the ancient date,

Turn the dry seroll, and make that living phrase
A dead one: "God was great!"

And, like the Coptic monks by Mousa's wells, We dream of wonders past, Vague as the tales the wandering Arab tells,

O fools and blind! Above the Pyramids Stretches once more that hand, And tranced Egypt, from her stony lids, Flings back her vell of sand.

And morning-smitten Memnon, singing, wakes, And, listening by his Nile, O'er Ammon's grave and awful visage breaks A sweet and human smile.

Not, as before, with hail and fire, and call Of death for midnight graves, But in the stillness of the noonday, fail The fetters of the slaves.

No longer through the Red Sea, as of old, The bondmen walk dry shod;
Through human hearts, by love of Him
Runs now that path of God!

\* One of the latest and most interesting items of East

### THE STATE OF THINGS IN THE HOUSE.

Congress has been in session more than five weeks, and no Speaker has yet been cho Compromise was against their will, and a vio- the Administration, the National Know Nothlation of the Constitution-that the Comproing, and the Republican. We use the term, prises of 1850 established the true doctrine, "Republican," to designate that class of mem which was, the abrogation of all restriction on bers who, putting aside all other issues, unite Slavery, leaving it at liberty to go where it in accepting the issue forced upon them by the might within Federal Territory—that the Ne Administration and Slavery—the Nebraska braska bill was but the logical consequence of Bill and the Pro-Slavery policy embodied in Question-shall the organization of the House be for or against, the Nebraska bill, its princi tion was submitted to the People, and every as the exponent of that issue alone. The Adfree State but one pronounced against him, reministration men and National Know Nothings turning to the House of Representatives a say, for, and therefore the former select Mr. Richardson, who introduced and carried through dict of guilty against Franklin Pierce and his the bill, as its candidate, and the National associates. His special pleading at this late Know Nothings select Mr. Fuller, who has pledged himself to abide by the bill and all existing acts in relation to Slavery.

But, there is an intermediate group of m bers, elected as Anti-Nebraska men, who will not vote for any of these candidates. If they would support Mr. Banks, he would be elected. They refuse; and their refusal prevents an election of Speaker on the majority principle. speaker of the House, Josiah Little, (Straight not voting with the body of Anti-Slavery men. The others have assigned no reason to the House; but, one of them, Mr. Moore of Ohio, in a letter to the weekly Portsmouth Tribune. pose is the real difficulty. After referring to the struggle in the House, he says the majority of the Anti-Nebraska men adhere to Mr. Banks, pertinaciously, with a view to ulterior objects. He then proceeds:

> ceive, the utter swallowing up of the American party. Campbell was defeated, as it is now party. Campbell was defeated, as it is now openly avowed, because 'he would not give up his Americanism.' My constituents understand my position on that avection my position on that question. It was well un-derstood when I was elected, and on account of that position I received thousands of votes which I otherwise would not have received. How can I then, with fidelity and honor, so soon forget those who sent me here, and repudiate the very principle upon which so many voted for me. I have been willing all the time to meet the Anti-Nebraska men, and co-operate with them in every instance in which that issue is involved; I say Americanism, I do not mean Americanism as defined by Southern gentlemen, but as it is understood and known in Ohio. You will hear a great deal said about the firmness of the Banks men. But what is the truth? We know Banks men. But what is the truth? We know that there are at least forty men voting for Banks, who have been entrapped into it by the wily management of those who are here to 'fix up' this thing, who are kept in the traces by the lash that is so freely applied; and the only difference between them and us is, that we will not be 'whipped' in. There are several other not believe he can be elected Speaker, but that we will organize is certain, and that too by the lection of an Anti-Nebraska Speaker.
> "O. F. MOORE."

This is plain enough. Mr. Moore is not willing to organize the House on an Anti-Nebraska basis-but, he is determined to organize on an "American" and an Anti-Nebraska basis. This is the secret of the struggle. Why keep back longer what is in the mind of every

regard for "Native Americanism," as the para-mount question, may finally detach the forty members who, he says, have been entrapped nto voting for Banks, from the ranks of his supporters, continue to scatter their votes. We do not believe there are forty such men—we know that no member has been entrapped into the support of Mr. Banks—gentlemen voting for him will repel such an imputation with indignation-but, the country ought to know that there are a few members among his ostensible apporters, who are constantly talking about imposibility of electing him, so as to encourage the scattering voters and the Adminis-tration men to hold on to their respective posiions. If every one of the one hundred and five nen voting for Mr. Banks were believed to be stermined upon his election, he would be

iends, whether outside or inside the ranks of American" as well as an Anti-Nebraska oranization of the House. Entertaining such views of Native Americanism as they do, their anduct is not surprising. But, let us reason

most disorganized the Democratic, revolution-ized the free States, and filled the House with an overwhelming majority against the Admin-istration was, chiefly, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the Slavery propagating policy it established. The most that can be said

most cases, it was subordinate to the great

Anti-Nebraska movement. In the present House of Representatives, the offspring of the revolution referred to, the great issue made is, this very Nebraska Question

The Administration Party makes it paramount—the National Know Nothings generally, by their own declaration, stand with them upon it. Now, what should every Anti-Nebraska representative do? Meet them on this paramount question, so that the free sentiment of the country may confront directly the Slave ry-propagating sentiment. This is the judgment of nearly all the Anti-Nebraska members, and hence their selection of Mr. Banks. What is his position? He is known to have been a Democrat-and is known to be a Republican. But, what Republican cares now for his cpinion about a Tariff? That is not the question. He is known to have been a member of the American Order-he is now a Republican Who cares about his opinion on naturaliza tion? That is not the question.

He stands as the exponent of the only prac tical Question before the American People recognised as of paramount importance, by the bama, to choose Mr. B., Speaker. An amend-People of all sections-the question, shall Slavery or Freedom govern the Union? He stands other to substitute that of Pennington for that as the exponent of that question alone—and no of Banks, were moved. At first, the Adminisman, in voting for him, concedes any princi- tration men were disposed to sustain the moveple, any opinion; his vote simply says, "that ment, voting against the motion to lay the question is paramount-all others are and must proposition and amendments on the table. be subordinate till that be settled."

Massachusetts Republican Convention, which nominated Julius Rockwell, after defining the substitute him for Banks, and then, trusting to Slavery Question as the only one for which the the disorganization and discord produced in People of the Commonwealth had agreed to the ranks of the supporters of Banks, they

"That we require no conformity of opinion other subjects of National or State policy. No man surrendering or qualifying his opinions on those subjects, we all recognise the duty of making the question of Freedom paramount. To secure unity of action here, we attempt no

Mr. Banks took his place on this platformthis is his position now. Why cannot Mr. Moore with his associates vote for him? He emands that the candidate be not only an Anti-Nebraska man, but a member of the American Order: and he asks all the Anti-Nebraska members, whether members of that Order or opposed to it, to vote for such a canlidate! That is, he would make two issues, on one of which the Anti-Nebraska members are adically divided, instead of one, on which they are united. He demands that the Anti-Nebras ka members, opposed to the American Order shall support it, as well as the Anti-Nebraska movement. They do not ask him and his asso ciates to endorse anything but the Anti-Ne braska movement-he insists that they endorse Native Americanism. They say to him, unit with us on this, which you admit is the para nount question: he replies, no; you must unite with us on this paramount question, where we are agreed, and also upon the question of Americanism, where we are not agreed! They do not ask him to surrender Native Americanism, or take a position of antagonism to it-but he demands that they shall endorse Native Americanism, in violation of their conscientious con victions, by voting for a candidate representing

Americanism as well as Anti-Nebraskaism. We are willing to submit the controversy to men and Straight-out Whigs united, and elect. What are their reasons? Mr. Dunn says that the American People, we care not whether Massachusetts has had enough distinction in they be Know Nothings or Anti-Know Noth. him thinks or cares about the claims of Massachusetts no other reason assigned by this gentleman for | been trying to settle is precisely the difficulty which they must settle between this and next November. Many of us can stand on the one issue-Prohibition of Slavery in all Federal Territory, and redemption of the Federal Govnot stand upon that issue combined with Know Nothingism. If the liberal men of what called the "American Party," will put it aside for the time being, and stand shoulder to shoulder with those who are not members. and those who are opposed to it, on that single issue, we can carry the country for Freedom. Otherwise, we cannot. Will the friends of Freedom in Congress consider this matter, and by their firm, clear, wise decision, set an example to the country, for its action in the next

Presidential election?
Surely, certain Representatives of Anti-Slavery constituencies underrate the interest of the People in this struggle. These care nothing for Mr. Banks personally, but they see that he is put forward as the representative the will of the non-slaveholding voters of the country-that the contest is between him and the Slave Interest-and that his defeat will be but when I am told that the very object to be the defeat of the Anti-Nebraska movement and another humiliation of the free States. Let the men who now support him surrender their ground, and they become from that moment irretrievably disorganized, and we may expect defeat on every question relating to Slavery that shall come before the House. Surely, the gentlemen who are scattering their votes, or, while voting for Mr. Banks, are encouraging the opposition to him, overlook the real nature of the struggle, and the vast importance of its consequences. Let them deceive themselves as they please, it is a contest between Freedom and Slavery, between the representatives of the non-slaveholding voters sonal considerations, or a blind devotion to Know Nothingism, or an enxiety to promote other interests, prevents the decision of the struggle in favor of Liberty, assumes a fearful

the National Intelligencer has seen fit to inflict upon the House. It blames all parties in it inliscriminately and without reason. Why does it not tell its readers that five times have the Banks men proposed to the House to elect a Speaker by a plurality vote, which, if agreed o, would insure the organization of the Hous in twenty minutes, although they could not be certain of the election of their candidate; and that five times have the other parties of the House combined to reject the proposition Before God and the country they stand acquitted from all blame, for the non-organization of the House; and the Intelligencer, in ignoring the fact that we have just stated, is guilty of gross injustice to the friends of Mr. Banks, SANDWICH, MASS., Dec., 1855. To the Editor of the National Era:

In a letter to the Era, some months illuded to a work by the late Margaret Ossoli, entitled "Woman in the Nineteenth Century," edited by her brother, Rev. A. B. Ful-ler, of Boston. The success of the work is anler, of Boston. The success of the work is another proof of its great merit, having reached a third edition. Mr. Fuller is now preparing for the press another volume of his sister's writings, to be entitled, "At Home and Abroad, or Scenes and Thorghts in America and Europe." It will include her "Summer on the Lakes," which was so favorably received at the time of its first publication, and her letters from Europe, originally published in the New York Tribune. The large circle of Margaret Fuller's friends and admirers will be glad to obtain the completion of her writings, in a convenient form for preservation, and to renew the pleasure they have enjoyed over her pages in past years; while to that large

whose names are a guarantee that it will be brought forth in the best style of the book-maker's art. Truly, yours, J. G. F.

The most noticeable event in the Senate, last week, was the speech of Mr. Hale on the President's Message, on a motion to reconsider the vote ordering it to be printed.

It ridiculed the belligerent tone of that do ment in relation to Central American affairsalluded sarcastically to the policy of successive Administrations, which had been to bully and back out before Great Britain, to cut off on our Northern frontier, and add on at the Southand commented in severe and eloquent terms upon the Pro-Slavery portion of the Message. We shall print the speech next week. In the House, the business of balloting for

Speaker has gone on with no change in the relations of parties, interrupted occasionally by suggestions and discussion. An attempt was made at one time to bring about a union of the Administration and National Know Nothing votes on Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, by a proposition from Mr. Walker, (K. N.,) of Alament to substitute the name of Banks, and an-Had this motion failed, the probability is that There can be no doubt on this point. The enough of the two Pro-Slavery factions would mite under the convenient name, Republican, would have united to vote down Pennington and elect Boyce.

It was a pretty manœuvre, but it failed. Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, holding back until all the members had voted, rose to say, that, having examined the vote, he found that eight members of the American Party had voted to lay the subject on the table. This showed that their votes could not be calculated upon for Mr. Boyce, and he should therefore vote to lay on the table. Forthwith, the Administration men took the hint, and changed their votes, more rapidly than the Clerk could write, from no to aye-so that the proposition was laid upon the table.

It will be observed, by examining the record, that the Banks men stood firm up to Saturday, and that Messrs. Dunn, Haven, Harris, Scott, Moore, and Edwards, continued to vote for Pennington.

Friday, Mr. Dunn appealed quite eloquently o the one hundred and five supporters of Mr. Banks, to give him up, and permit Mr. Dunn and his associates to select a candidate for them. He proceeded on the assumption that the supporters of that gentleman were actuated by personal considerations, and his remarks vere calculated to arouse a jealous feeling of Massachusetts, as if her representttives were determined to monopolize everything. We need hardly say that there is not a man

n the House who supposes that the votes thrown for Mr. Banks are given from personal considerations—who does not know that his supporters act from principle and a settled policythat the Massachusetts representatives have no more to do with his nomination and continued support, than the Anti-Nebraska representa tives of other States-that no one voting for men, who, in this balloting, involving a direct struggle between Liberty and Slavery for the organization of the House, emulate their Eastern friends in ignoring all sectional considerations. How strange that Mr. Dunn, elected as an Anti-Nebraska man, pledged by his election to secure, if possible, the organization of the House to the friends of Liberty, should at such a crisis put forth an appeal calculated to arouse jealousy between the East and the West!

He was handsomely and powerfully answered by Mr. Knowlton, of Maine, and Mr. Howard,

of Michigan.

Mr. Galloway, of Ohio, during the proceedings last Thursday, made his first speech in the House. It was in reply to the charge of Sectionalism, so constantly brought against the Republicans. It was short, pertinent, and effective, fully vindicating the Nationality of himself and friends.

The same day, Mr. Giddings, in reply to a miserable charge, oft-repeated, that he had in his place counselled the slaves to rise and butcher their masters, triumphantly acquitted himself. His few remarks we print in full We should have thought Mr. Orr too highminded a man to give countenance to such an mputation.

Saturday, a discussion sprang up on Know Nothingism, Mr. Broom, of Pennsylvania, remarking that it had become manifest that no organization of the House could be effected except on the "American" basis. He earnestly nvited all who had been elected on the "American" principle, but who had been disloyal to it in the House, to meet their responsibili as "Americans." This drew out Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, who denounced the proscription of the Know Nothings, especially their war on Catholics. Mr. Eustis, of Louisiana, (K. N.,) agreed with Mr. Stephens in opposition to religious proscription, and announced that in Lou-isiana the Order had repudiated the anti-Catholic test.

Monday, after a few unsuccessful ballotings the discussion was renewed on Know Nothingism, especially on the anti-Catholic portion o its creed. Mr. Smith, of Alabama, (K. N.,) sustained it, and denounced the Catholics generally, while Mr. Walker, of Alabama, Messra. Taylor and Eustis, of Louisiana, (all K. N.'s.) denounced all proscription on account of religion, and vindicated the Catholics. The discussion elicited no fact, except that the Order is divided on a fundamental part of its creed; but it served to show that the House of Rep resentatives is better qualified to discuss politi cal than religious questions. Ignorance, bold assumption, and shallow sophistry, characterized the debate. \*

Four ballotings took place, and it will be ob-

served that some of the supporters of Mr. Banks fell off. This need not surprise the People. There are some voting for him who desire to see him defeated, but the great body of Anti-Nebraska men will remain steadfast. Mean time, we give the vote on the ninety-fifth and the ninety-eighth call of the roll.

Ninety-fifth Vote. Whole number of votes east, 214; necessary John Williams Gilchrist Porter John S. Millson Henry Bennett

So there was no cho

Lumpkin, Samuel S. Millen, McQueen, Smith ai Oliver, Orr, Parker, Quitman, Ruffin, Rus muel A. Smith, Willis wart, Talbott, Taylor, Winslow, Daniel B.

NO. 471.

loway, Thomas R. Horton,
Howard, Hughston, Kel
Knight, Knowlton, Knox, I
Matteson, McCarty, Meac
Morgan, Morril, Mott, Mur
Andrew Oliver, Parker, I
nington, Pettit, Pike,
Riterie, Robison, Sabin, S
Stammons, Spinner, Stante
pan, Thorington, Thurst
Wade, Wakeman, Walbri
walader C. Washburne, E
Lorgal Washburne, E

casl Washburn, Watson, in, and Woodworth.

raft, and Woodworth.

For Mr. Richardson.—M
Barelsy, Barksdale, Bell,
Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Brat
ader, Caruthers, Caskie, Clin
Williamson R. W. Cobb, Cr
vidson, Denver, Dowdell,
English, Faulkner, Flores
English, Goode, Greenwoo

Fuller, Goode, Greenwe Sampson W. Harris, Thon

liekman, Houston, Jewet Glancy Jones, Keitt, K

Wright.
For Mr. Fuller.—Messrs
Cox, Cullen, Henry Win
Evans, Foster, J. Morriso
Kannett. Lake, Lindley,
shall, Humphrey Marshal
Porter, Puryear, Reade, H
liam R. Smith, Sneed, Sw
wood, Valk, Walker, and Z For Mr. Pennington.— wards, Harrison, Haven, M For Mr. Orr.—Mr. Rich For Mr. Williams.—Mr. For Mr. Porter.—Mr. H For Mr. Millson.—Mr. For Mr. Bennett.—Mr. Ninety-eight Whole number of votes to a choice, 109; of which Nathaniel P. Banks rec William A. Richards

Henry M. Fuller Alexander C. M. Penr James L. Orr John Williams Gilchrist Porter John S. Millson Henry Bennett So there was no choice The following is the vote For Mr. Banks.—Messr Ball, Barbour, Henry Ben ham, Bliss, Bradshaw, Buff ames H. Campbell, Lewis e, Colfax, Comins, Covods amrell, Day, Dean, De W odd, Durfee, Edie, Emris oad, Durfee, Edie, Forfie iddings, Gilbert, Grange all, Harlau, Holloway, 7 alentine B. Horton, How y, King, Knapp, Knight unkel, Leiter, Mace, Matt arty, Killau Miller, Mo urray, Nichols, Norton, r, Pearce, Pelton, Penn

ingle, Purviance, Ritchie bin, Sage, Sapp, Sherm , Stanton, Stranahan, I nurston, Todd, Trafton, albridge, Waldron, Cad rne, Elihu B. Washburne atson, Welch, Wood, W atson, Welch, Wood, Worth.

For Mr. Richardson.—Marclay, Barksdale, Bell, locock, Bowie, Boyce, Baruthers, Caskie, Clingur Tilliamson R. W. Cobb, lavidson, Denver, Downlliott, English, Faulkner, D. Fuller, Goode, Grall, Sampson W. Harrit, Herbert, Hickman, H. Jones, J. Glancy Jones Lumpkin, Samual S. rdeesi Oliver, Orr, I well, Quitman, Ruffir,

nens, Stewart, Talbott, atkins, Winslow, Dani Wright. For Mr. Fuller.—Me W. Bayard Clark, Cox. oster, J. Morrison Harrake, Lindley, Alexander rey Marshall, Paine, Po

Dunn, Edwards, Hay obbins, and Scott.

For Mr. Orr.—Messrs. For Mr. Williams.—M For Mr. Porter.—Mr.

For Mr. Millson.—Mr. For Mr. Bennett.—Mr.

The 15th of December inted for voting on the angas, the electors asso was and precincts. The avy, owing to the late itory, and, we suppo ion that few real se Along the river, the destroyed the Territ 's paper,) broke open a Missourian, com

nmitted diabolical or ites troops were within , having no orders from pealing for help. Eve is in the power of the ese outrages; that one enough to secure the gnty he expatiates so fessage; but that word he country holds him j

the Mob Legislature. EGOTIATION

doway, Thomas R. Horton, Valentine B. Horton, Howard, Hughstoh, Kelsey, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowiton, Knox, Kunkel, Leiter, Mace, Matteson, McCarty, Meacham, Killian Miller, Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Norton, Andrew Oliver, Parker, Pearce, Pelton, Penington, Pettit, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, litchie, Robison, Sabin, Sage, Sepp, Sherman, Immons, Spinner, Stanton, Strauahan, Tapan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Trafton, Vade, Wakeman, Walbridge, Waldron, Cadalader C. Washburne, Elihu B. Washburne, rael Washburne, Watson, Welch, Wood, Woodff, and Woodworth.

For Mr. Richardson, Measrs, Aiken Allon,

ror Ar. Richardson.—Messrs. Aiken, Allen, relay, Barksdale, Bell, Henry S. Bennett, cock, Bowie, Boyce, Brauch, Brooks, Cadwal. F., Caruthers, Caskie, Clingman, Howell Cobb, Iliamson R. W. Cobb, Craige, Crawford, Dason, Denver, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, glish, Faulkner, Florence, Thomas J. D. inglish, Faulkner, Florence, Thomas J. D. uller, Goode, Greenwood, Augustus Hall, ampson W. Harris, Thomas L. Harris, Herbert, fickman, Houston, Jewett, George W. Jones, Glancy Jones, Keitt, Kelly, Kidwell, Letch-x, Lumpkin, Samuel S. Marshall, Maxwell, Mcdulen, McQueen, Smith Miller, Millson, Morlecai Oliver, Orr, Parker, Peck, Phelps, Powell Onitman, Ruffin, Rust, Sandidge, Savage ecal Uliver, Orr, Parker, Peck, Pheips, Pow-oll, Quitman, Ruffin, Rust, Sandidge, Savage, Samuel A. Smith, William Smith, Stephens, Stewart, Talbott, Taylor, Vail, Warner, Wat-kins, Winslow, Daniel B. Wright, and John V.

For Mr. Fuller .- Messrs. John P. Campbell. For Mr. Futter.—Messrs. John P. Campbell, ox, Cullen, Henry Winter Davis, Eustis, vans, Foster, J. Morrison Harris, Hoffman, ennett. Lake, Lindley, Alexander K. Mariall, Humphrey Marshall, Millward, Paine, orter, Puryear, Reade, Ricaud, Rivers, Willey, R. Smith, Spand, Swang, Trippe, Lydes iam R. Smith, Sneed, Swope, Trippe, Under-rood, Valk, Walker, and Zollicoffer. For Mr. Pennington.—Messrs. Dunn, Ed-wards, Harrison, Haven, Moore, and Scott. For Mr. Orr.—Mr. Richardson. For Mr. Williams.—Mr. Wheeler.

For Mr. Porter.—Mr. Henry M. Fuller. For Mr. Millson.—Mr. Etheridge. For Mr. Bennett.—Mr. Brenton. Ninety-eighth Vote. Whole number of votes cast, 216; necessary choice, 109; of which-Nathaniel P. Banks received . Richardson Henry M. Fuller Alexander C. M. Pennington James L. Orr John Williams Gilchrist Porter John S. Millson lenry Bennett o there was no choice.

The following is the vote in detail:
The following is the vote in detail:
For Mr. Banks.—Messrs. Albright, Allison,
all, Barbour, Henry Bennett, Benson, Bingam, Bliss, Bradshaw, Buflington, Burlingame,
ames H. Campbell, Lewis D. Campbell, Chafta, Colfax, Coming, Coyode, Cragin, Chrisback ames H. Campbell, Lewis D. Campbell, Char-je, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cragin, Cumback, Jamrell, Day, Dean, De Witt, Dick, Dickson, Jodd, Durfee, Edie, Emrie, Flagler, Galloway, Hodd, Durice, Edie, Emrie, Flagler, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Robert B. Hall, Harlan, Holloway, Thomas R. Horton, Valentine B. Horton, Howard, Hughston, Kelsey, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Leiter, Mace, Matteson, Meacham, McCarty, Killian Miller, Morgan, Morgill, Mottanty, Garty, Morgan, Morgan rty, Killian Miller, Morgan, Morrill, Mott, ray, Nichols, Norton, Andrew Oliver, Par-Pearce, Pelton, Pennington, Pettit, Ribagle, Purviance, Ritchie, Roberts, Robisc le, Purviance, Ritchie, Roberts, Robison, Sage, Sapp, Sherman, Simmons, Spin-Stanton, Stranahan, Tappan, Thorington, ston, Todd, Trafton, Wade, Wakeman, ridge, Waldron, Cadwalader C. Wash arne, Elihu B. Washburne, Israel Washburn, Atson, Welch, Wood, Woodruff, and Wood-

For Mr. Richardson.-Messrs. Aiken, Allen. For Mr. Richardson.—Messrs. Aiken, Allen, Barclay, Barksdale, Bell, Henry S. Bennett, Bocock, Bowie, Boyee, Brooks, Cadwalader, Caruthers, Caskie, Clingman, Howell Cobb, Oraige, Crawford, Osvidson, Deaver, Dowdell, Edmundson, Miliamson R. W. Cobb, Craige, Crawford, Davidson, Deaver, Dowdell, Edmundson, Miliott, English, Faulkner, Florence, Thomas I. D. Fuller, Goode, Greenwood, Augustus Hall, Sampson W. Harris, Thomas L. Harris, Herbert, Hickman, Houston, Jewett, Geo. W. Jones, J. Glancy Jones, Keitt, Kelly, Letcher, Lumpkin, Samuel S. Marshall, Maxwell, Millen, McQueen, Smith Miller, Millson, fordeai Oliver, Orange, Millson, Millson, Millson, Yowell, Quitman, Ruffin, Rust, Sandidge, Sav-ge, Samuel A. Smith, William Smith, Ste-thens, Stewart, Talbott, Taylor, Vail, Warner, Vatkins, Winslow, Daniel B. Wright, and John V. Wright. Wright.
For Mr. Fuller.—Messrs. John P. Camp-

The control of the property of the control of the c

can note up this element or nationality to the world. If, for example, a gentleman should go from this highly-favored land, crowned with the blessings of Liberty, to other lands, and should the state of the state travel through England, or Austria, or Russia, and should be asked what his element of nationand should be asked what his element of nationality is, he would reply Freedom, and it would be understood; but if, on the other hand, he should answer that Slavery is the fundamental principle of our nationality, they would reply that that has been the foundation element of the mationality of all the despotisms that have crushed humanity in all parts of the world. I say, then, Mr. Clerk, that we are the man who res, J. Glancy Jones, Keitt, Kelly, Letchmpkin, Samuel S. Marshall, Maxwell,
en, McQueen, Smith Miller, Millson,
ein Oliver, Orr, Packer, Peck, Phelps,
Quitman, Ruffin Rays. with an attractive grace from any gentleman in this House to charge upon us sectionalism, when we base our efforts upon the same great cardinal principles upon which were based the efforts of the men who secured to us the blessefforts of the men who secured to us the blessings of Liberty.

The gentlemen who are representing the peculiar Administration of this country, join with others in chararterizing us as sectional. Does it become the Pretorian band of the Administration, which rode into power upon a high tide of popularity some two or three years ago, and has now dwindled into a feeble insignificance—does it become those gentlemen to taunt us with not organizing this House? Where is the glory that characterized that Administration some two years ago? Where are the pres-

that instrument, as I understand, they declared that their object was to form a more perfect Union, to promote the general welfare, and to secure to themselves and their posterity the blessings of Liberty. And it does not appear, among the patriotic objects set forth in that preamble, that they had any idea of a certain in this country. They had before them, as the great, prominent object of their effort, the present. We hold that to be the great element of nationality at the present time; and so, without cifically, in spirit and in language, a wowed that we had no right to legislate for or against Slavery in the States. But when we were about to legislate, and were declaring our right to legislate, and were declaring our right to legislate, for Kansas, I stated what I deemed to be the law of Slavery—the power of the master over his slave. I laid it down, in as explicit language as I could command, that the slave against the master. At that point of my remarks, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Letcher] are and declared, on this floor, that his slave was protected by the same law as he him-We hold that to be the great element of nationality at the present time; and so, without intending to prejudice those who differ from us, we hold, as the great purpose of our efforts at this time in attempting to organize this House, this time in attempting to organize this House, we go, in any part of this land, when we are interrogated as to what is the great element of Constitution did, that it is to secure to ourselves and to posterity the blessings of Liberty.

Mr. Galloway. Well, sir, I have none of that sort; but I should very much dislike to vouch for others on this floor. [Long-continued roars of laughter.] I say that, wherever we go, we can hold up this element of nationality to the world. If, for example, a gentleman should go from this highly-favored and converted with the constitution of the same law as he him self. Then I remarked at once that the saler was protected by the same law as he him self. Then I remarked at once that the self. Then I remarked at once that

rect, the slaves of that State would have the right of self-defence. I made that statement explicitly, with that qualification, if that gentleman were right in what he stated; and I immediately added, that he was wrong. I stated that I would give my authority for what I said, in my printed speech; and I have done so. [Loud cries of "Call the roll!"]

The House then proceeded to the ninety-first vote for Speaker, with the following result:

Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts 104

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois 73

Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania 73 Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey Whole number of votes given 

month's experience in unsuccessful ballotings had fully convined them that the only issue upon which they could stand here was that to which they owed their seats. It was, therefore, necessary that he should appeal to those gentlemen who had been elected as Americans, to tlemen who had been elected as Americans, to change their positions, and, returning to their main principle, see if they could not thus succeed in effecting an organization. Every intelligent man knew that there could be no legislation whatever during the present Congress, upon the subject of Slavery in the Territories, or with respect to a restoration of the Missouri or with respect to a restoration of the Miss compromise.
Mr. Howard, of Michigan, wished to know,

Mr. Howard, or Michigan, wished to know, if the House should unite on the American basis, and proceed to pass laws recognising any one of the American principles, would they not be defeated either in the Senate or the White House? [Lengther.] the White House? [Laughter.]
Mr. Broom replied, that to unite on the American basis would be an effort of patriotism that would cover the interests of the country; but a union upon a sectional issue was objectionable to the South, injurious to their rights, and dangerous to the Union. He submitted, that all the candidates be withdrawn, and that the members representing the differ-ent parties on this floor are hereby requested ent parties on this floor are hereby requested to meet together, and appoint a committee of five from each, with a view of selecting a conservative member of this House as a compromise candidate for the position. [Laughter.] Mr. Stephens, of Georgia. The gentleman had said that the American party in the House were elected upon the principles of that party, as paramount to all others, and hed therefore were elected upon the principles of that party, as paramount to all others, and had therefore invoked an organization upon the basis of that party. He (Mr. S.) did not know the strength of that party in the House, though the other day the gentleman from Kentucky, [Mr. H. Marshall.] if he did not misurderstand him, informed them that they had a majority here. It might be, then, that a majority of the House could organize upon the principles of that party. But what a spectacle would be presented to the country, if it should be organized upon that basis! It might be that there was a majority of the House—one hundred and seventeen members—in favor of the principles of the American party; and if so, there were only about thirty-six, all told, who had supported the gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Fuller,] and the gentleman from Kentucky, [Mr. H. Marshall;] and of these, he believed there were but six from the North. All the other members of that party, amounting to perhaps

Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts
Mr. Richardson, of Illinois
Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania
Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey
Scattering

Whole number of votes given -Necessary to a choice Ninety-sixth : Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts Mr. Bichardson, of Illinois
Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania
Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey Scattering

Ninety-seventh: Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts Mr. Richardson, of Illinois Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey Scattering Ninety-eighth: .

Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts Mr. Richardson, of Illinois Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey

Before the result was announced, Mr. Eustis, of Louisiana, rose to a personal explanation, stating the position of the American party in that State. He said that they repudiated the eighth section of the rimagelphia platform, considering it odious to persecute any man on account of his religion, which was a question between the individual and his God; and, rather than do so, he would suffer his right hand to

AMERICAN CITIZEN IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

Washington, Jan. 7.—There has been something of a sensation produced here, in the political circles, in consequence of the publication of the appointment of John Ellwood, an American citizen, and a graduate of the Kentucky Military Academy, to the position of First Lieutenant in the Russian army.

For January, 1856.

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ington, Jan. 7.—Between forty and fifty Democratic members are in caucus to night, Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, in the chair, and Messrs. Ruffin and English acting a Secretaries. An interchange of views was had. Mr. Richardson said he was willing to be dropped, provided another can be nominated with a better prospect of success. It was contended that the withdrawing of Mr. Richardson's name would be the abandonment of the platform. e the abandonment of the platform. Some Democrats think this caucus unnece sary, and probably nothing definite will be ac-

THE COLLINS STEAMERS.—The sailing of the Collins steamers from New York has been changed from Wednesdays to Saturdays; and Saturday next, January 5th, the Pacific will leave for Liverpool. Thenceforth they will leave New York every other Saturday. Returning, they will leave Liverpool on Wednesdays instead of Saturdays, commencing on the 23d of stead of Saturdays, commencing on the 23d of

DEATH OF A SOUTHERN STATESMAN.—Tele DEATH OF A SOUTHERN STATESMAN.—Telegraphic advices from Savannah, Georgia, announce the death, a his residence in that city, on the 1st instant, of the Hon. John Macpherson Berrien, known to the country as President Jackson's airst Attorney General, and subsequently as a distinguished and leading member of the Senate of the United States and of the White parts.

Оню Legislature.—Columbus, Ohio, Jan. ocid, Mr. Eustis, al explanation, all explanation, derican party in repudiated the diphia platform, ate any man on on the state organized to the diphia platform, and w. H. Van Voorhies, Speaker of the House. The message of Governor Medill was read during the afternoon.

between the individual and his God; and, rather ther there than do so, he would suffer his right hand to wither; nor would he be connected with any party having in view such a direct purpose.

Mr. Smith, of Alabama, differed from the gentleman, and denounced Roman Catholicism, the adherents to that faith owe their allegiance because, spiritually, temporally, and politically, to the Pope, above the Constitution. He appealed to gentlemen to say whether, from the adherents to that faith owe their allegiance pealed to gentlemen to say whether, from the agentlemen to say whether, from the gentlemen to say whether, from the records of history, and on the side of power. The American party do not urge a religious of the people against the nobles, and gave motion and power to the popular element views expressed by his colleague, [Mr. W. R. Smith.] If he thought that proscription for party, he would cut himself loose from such an organization.

An ineffectual motion was made, that the loose adjourn till Wednesday next—vacat 10-1.

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## WASHINGTON, D. C.

BALLOTINGS, SATURDAY, DEC. 29. Numerous balloting . . ok place in the House Saturday, the 29th. Several members were absent, some of the Banks men having paired off with the Richardson or Fuller mer. This is to be regretted, as it impairs the moral influence of the vote. Besides, if there must be pairing off, let one Banks man pair off with

one of each of the faction.

We give the first and last vote taken on the The House proceeded to vote the sevent

eventh time for Speaker, with the following result: Whole number of votes cast, 209; necessary to a choice, 105; of which— Nathaniel P. Banks received -William A. Richardson -Henry M. Fuller
Alexander C. M. Pennington
Benjamin F. Leiter lames L. Orr . . . . . Thomas R. Whitney · · · 1
William O. Goode · · · 1

So there was no choice. The following is the vote in detail: The following is the vote in detail:
For Mr. Banks.—Messrs. Albright, Allison,
Ball, Barbour, Henry Bennett, Benson, Billinghurst, Bingham, Bishop, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Buffington, Burlingame, James H. Camyhell, Chaffee, Ezra Clark, Clawson, Colfax,
Comins, Covode, Cragin, Cumback, Damrell,
Timothy Davis, Day, Dean, De Witt, Dick,
Dickson, Dodd, Durfee, Edie, Emrie, Flagler,
Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow,
Robert B. Hall, Harlan, Holloway, Thomas R.
Horton, Valentine B. Horton, Howard, Hughston, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox. durray, Nichols, Norton, Andrew Oliver, Par Murray, Nichols, Norton, Andrew Oliver, Parker, Pearce, Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Pettit,
Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Ritchie, Robison,
Babin, Sage, Sapp, Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Stranahan, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston,
Todd, Trafton, Wade, Wakeman, Walbridge,
Waldron, Cadwalader C. Washburne, Elihu B.
Washburne, Israel Washburn, Watson, Welch,
Wood, Woodruff, and Woodworth.
For Mr. Richardson, Messra Allen

For Mr. Richardson.—Messrs. Aiken, Allen, Barolay, Barksdale, Bell, Henry S. Bennett, Bacock, Bowie, Boyce, Brooks, Cadwalader, Caruthers, Caskie, Clingman, Howell Cobb, Williamson W. R. Cobb, Craige, Crawford, Da-vidson, Denver, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Faulkner, Florence, Thomas J. D. English, Frankher, Florence, Inomas J. D. Fuller, Goode, Greenwood, Augustus Hall, Sampson W. Harris, Thomas L. Harris, Herbert, Houston, George W. Jones, J. Glancy Jones, Kelly, Kidwell, Letcher, Lumpkin, Samuel S. Marshall, Maxwell, McMullen, McQueen, Smith Miller, Millson, Mordecai Oliver, Orr, Peck, Powell, Quitman, Ruffin, Rust, Sandard County, Parkers County didge, Savage, Seward, Shorter, Samuel A. Smith, William Smith, Stephens, Stewart, Taylor, Vail, Warner, Watkins, Wells, Wins-

Campbell, Carlie, Cox, Cullen, Henry Winter Davis, Etheridge, Eustis, Foster, J. Morrison Harris, Haven, Kennett, Lake, Lindley, Alexander K. Marshall, Humphrey Marshall, Millward, Paine, Porter, Puryear, Reade, Ready, Rivers, William R. Smith, Sneed, Swope, Trippe, Underwood, Valk, Walker, Whitney, and Zolli-

oore, and Scott.

For Mr. Leiter.—Mr. Dunn. For Mr. Orr.—Mr. Evans. For Mr. Williams.—Mr. Wheeler.

For Mr. Whitney.—Mr. Henry M. Fuller. For Mr. Goode,—Mr. Richardson. The House proceeded to vote the eighty fourth time for Speaker, with the following result: Whole number of votes cast, 203; necessary to a choice, 102; of which—

Nathaniel P. Banks received William A. Richardson - -Henry M. Fuller
Alexander C. M. Pennington John Williams

So there was no choice. The following is the vote in detail: For Mr. Banks.—Messis. Albright, All Barbour, Henry Bennett, Benson, Billinghurst, Bingham, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Buffing-Bingham, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Builington, Burlingame, James H. Campbell, Lewis D. Campbell, Chaffee, Ezra Clark, Clawson, Colfax, Comins, Cragin, Cumback, Damrell, Timothy Davis, Day, Dean, De Witt, Dick, Dickson, Dodd, Durfee, Edie, Emrie, Flagler, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Robert B. Hall, Harlan, Holloway, Thomas R. Horton, Valenting B. Horton, Howard, Hughston, King, Kanan, Knight, Knowlton.

Meacham, Killian Miller, Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Norton, Andrew Oliver, Parker, Pearce, Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Pettit, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Ritchie, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Stranahan, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Trafton, Tyson, Wade, Wakeman, Walbridge, Waldron, Cadwalader C. Washburne, Elihu B. Washburne, Igrael Washburne, Watson, Welch, Wood, Woodynerth.

burne, Igrael Washburn, Watson, Welch, Wood, Woodruff, and Wood worth.

For Mr. Richardson.—Messes. Aiken, Allen, Barclay, Barksdale, Bell, Henry S. Bennett, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Brooks, Cadwalader, Caruthers, Caskie, Clingman, Howell Cobb, Williamson R. W. Cobb, Craige, Crawford, Davidson, Denver, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Faulkner, Florence, Thomas J. D. Fuller, Goode, Greenwood, Augustus Hall, Sampson W. Harris, Thomas L. Harvis, Herbert, Houston, George W. Jones.

decai Oliver, Orr, Peck, Powell, Quitman, Ruffin, Rust, Sandidge, Savage, Seward, Shorter, Manuel A. Smith, William Smith, Stephens, Stewart, Taylor, Warner, Watkins, Winslow, and John V. Wright.

For Mr. Fuller.—Messrs. Broom, John P. Jampbell, Carlile, Cox, Cullen, Henry Winter Davis, Etheridge, Enstis, Foster, J. Morrison Harris, Kennett, Lake, Lindley, Humphrey Marshall, Paine, Porter, Puryear, Reade, Ready, Bivers, William R. Smith, Sneed, Swope, Trippe, Underwood, Valk, Walker, Whitney, and Zollicoffer.

For Mr. Pensinoton.—Messrs. Dunn. Ed-

For Mr. Pennington.—Messrs. Dunn, Edwards, Harrison, Haven, Moore, and Scott.

For Mr. Orr.—Mr. Evans,

For Mr. Williams.—Mr. Wheeler,

For Mr. Whitney.—Mr. Hanney

For Mr. Whitney.—Mr. Henry M. Fuller. For Mr. Powell.—Mr. Richardson.

to direct the Banks men to Pennington. This has declared his preference for Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, votes for Pennington. Does he expect Republicans to follow him?

OFFICIAL VOTE IN TEXAS.—The following is the official vote for Governor in Texas, at the Dickson, Know Nothing

plaintiff, that fact being made to appear, it shall be the duty of the Judge to continue the case at the cost of the plaintiff, until Massachusetts shall repeal her acts in violation of the rights of the South.

For the National Era. DEFENCE OF THE GERMANS. To the Editors of the New York Tribune :

GENTLEMEN: In the name of Republican Justice, Equality, and Liberty, I claim, as a na-tive German, although since 1836 a naturalized tive German, although since 1836 a naturalized American citizen, the right of answering, and of trying to refute, your severe and rather sweeping judgment of the Germans in general, who form a great and respectable portion of the population of this country. Such a judgment you pronounce in your article head ed, "German Friends of Slavery," published by the New York Tribune of November 23, 1855. Your virtuous anger, excited by an anxious zeal against Slavery, would be just, and not misapplied or untimely, if it were founded on facts, and if such facts were backed, or even only countenanced, by the German Turners' lacts, and if such facts were backed, or even only countenanced, by the German Turners' Confederacy through its public organ, Die Turn-Zeitung, or by the German paper in the United States; which is not the case, or else you would probably have taken the advantage to mention it; but you refer only to one single fact—a public declaration of a few German Turners at Charleston, in favor of Slavery, who form, perhaps, the very smallest association, among eighty-eight associations of German Turners, whose number is six thousand in the United States, thus averaging sixty-eight members in each association. The public organ of the whole Confederacy of German Turners, Die Turn-Zeitung, has denounced and absolutely condemned what the little "insignificant" Turners' association of Charleston has done, and for which neither the German Turners in particular, nor the Germans in the United States generally, are responsible. The said association of Charleston has seceded from the Turners' Confederacy simultaneously with its public declaration in favor of Slavery; but in consequence of that secession, there is no more "dissolution" of the great German Turners' Confederacy effected, than there was a dissoluonly countenanced, by the German Turners' Confederacy through its public organ, Die Turncondemned what the little "insignificant" Turners' association of Charleston has done, and for which neither the German Turners in particular, nor the Germans in the United States generally, are responsible. The said association of Charleston has seceded from the Turners' Confederacy simultaneously with its public declaration in favor of Slavery; but in consequence of that secession, there is no more "dissolution" of the great German Turners' Confederacy effected, than there was a dissolution of the great American Union produced by little Carolina's "Nullification," twenty years ago.

ago.

Before proving the correctness of my testimony, in defence of the German Turners, by quotations from their organ, Die Turn-Zeitung, l will quote the following principal sentences, forming about one half of the whole article in

From the New York Tribune of November 23, 1855. "German Friends of Slavery."

"The pestilential breath of Slavery destroys the soundest social constitutions which it touches. Of this, new evidence is furnished by the gymnasts, extending its ramifications among the youthful and energetic part of the German population throughout all sections of the United States. It seems that it has been divided, and is henceforth to exist, if at all, in two distinct bodies. Of course, where the poisonous growth is greatest, there the corrosive infection operates most potently. It is therefore the branch of the Turners' Association in South Carolina which has sounded the trumpet of dissolution and secession from their more liberal brethren of the North. The reasons for the steps are absolutely Pro-Slavery."

"These bottle-holders of the negro-lashing

chivalry intend to organize a separate associa-tion of Southern Turners. Go on! Hasten in this road of infamy, Germans, who have not yet rubbed off from your necks and souls the marks of bodily and mental chains received

from European tyrants."
"We may yet hear of agility and strength, acquired by the Turners' gymnastic exercises, as employed in the work of alave-catchers in rivalry with the blood dounds in Texas and Ar-

of liberty, when they take root in our soil, we THE RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE TURNERS' CONconsider them as ourselves, as members of the same family, and expect them to honor the same principles for which some of them suf-fered in their original homes, and which all of them hoped to enjoy on reaching this country. Among all others, we expect to find German immigrants the soundest as regards political

"These German Secessionists, these abettors of Slavery, North and South, degrade their own social condition."

"In a word, these German devotees of patriarchical bondage deserve to pass, in some way or other, through a purifying fire, through some political and social purgatory, before becoming christened in the sacred name of Freedom. Their servile and abject manifestations in behalf of Slavery give fresh evidence of the

elty and tyrangy."

Before I shall quote and translate from the Turn-Zeitung, in refutation of the foregoing, I will make some remarks on these sweeping denunciations of the Germans, by which their character and honor, as such, are unfairly ex-posed in a false light, 1. "The pestilential breath of Slavery," &c.

is American, not German.

2. There is no "dissolution of the Turners," 2. There is no "dissolution of the Turners," but only a secession of a very small portion from the whole of their Confederacy, in consequence of the almost unanimous resolution of the latter against Slavery, of which resolution you do not mention anything, Mr. Greeley!

3, "These bottle-holders of the negro-lashing chivalry" are less contemptible than the latter itself, that commands the majority in Congress, whose law makes "slave-catchers" of all the citizens of the United States, so that "agility and strength, acquired by the Turners' gymnas-

Your representatives in either House of Congress must speak with bated breath and humble countenance in presence of the representatives of the privileged class, lest justice be denied to your old soldiers when they claim their pensions, or to your laborers when they claim the performance of their contracts with the Government. The President of the United States is reduced to the position of a deputy of the privileged class, emptying the treasury, and marshalling battalions and ships of war to dragoon you into the execution of the Fugitive goon you into the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law."—Hon. Wm. H. Seward's Speech at Albany, N. Y., on the 12th October, 1855. FRAGMENTS

Franchistof from the German weekly Turn-Zeitung, organ of the German Turners' Confederacy (Turner-B-vnd) of North America, published, since 1851, at Philadelphia, and since the 6th of November, 1865, at Cincinnati, edited by Mesars. W. Rapp and G. Becker.

HEINZEN ON TURNERY. The Turners' Confederacy has a special organ, Die Turn-Zeitung, which shall be written in the sense of "Radical Progress." Now, what is meant by writing "in the sense of Radical Progress?" What is meant by this, particularly with reference to American politics, in which the Turn-Zeitung shall not take a part? A

Confederacy.
We will admit that such a position, at least We will admit that such a position, at least a negatively decided one, was hitherto avoided, for the purpose of putting no difficulty to the organization and extension of the Turners' Confederacy. But now, since that organization has succeeded, after the Confederacy has acquired the strength of six thousand members, such consideration can be no more restrictive. Now is the time, at length, to show, before the world, that these 6,000 Turners do no longer content themselves with the honor of jumping, beer drinking, and arranging processions, &c. drinking, and arranging processions, &c.— Turn-Zeitung, Phil., Sept. 13, 1855.

From W. Rapp's Speech at the General Festival of the Turners, held at Cincinnati, in September, 1855. To the United States belongs the high glory of having, at least partly, realized before all other nations those inalienable Rights of Men other nations those malionable Rights of Men which were at first proclaimed by the revolutionary philosopher of Geneva; but, alas! they have not progressed on the path which they had so happily entered eighty years ago: they have gone estray upon the crooked by-ways of transaction and corruption; and it is now the question above all to fix again the sublime aim which Jefferson has presented to them: Equal Rights of all Men, inalienable Rights of all Men, to Life, Liberty, and Happiness. That the North American Turners' Confederacy ought not to fail in the great struggle between ought not to fail in the great struggle between Right and Wrong, that they must form the youthful Guard of Liberty among the German

Americans, needs no argument. Up! on! There is no time for dreaming, Advance with hardy steps! For Right and Wrong are struggling, And every one must fight.

An open susceptibility of all that is good and beautiful, a hardy energy for self-defence and that of others against every violence, and above all a faithful and devoted attachment to the ivalry with the blood ounds in Texas and Arivalry with the blood slightest degree with our domestic questions. "Victory is certain, if we only resolve at last But when they come to settle among us, when that we will conquer!"—Turn-Zeitung, Philhas been strictly prohibited. Efforts are in proadelphia, September 20, 1855.

The Convention, held last week at Buffalo The Convention, held last week at Buffalo, has given a plain answer to all requisitions. The instructions which most of the delegates had received from their respective associations, concerning their conduct with reference to politics, are praiseworthy evidences for the sound and honorable sentiments of the Turners, against which all endeavors of the Reactionists, to entice them into the unclean camps of the latter, must utterly fail. The great agency which has put the political spring-wheels of the Union in an entirely new motion—the Stavery question—has also played the principal part in the political debates of the Turners. The following programme is the free and almost unanimous resolution of the Turners' Confederacy:

The Turners' Confederacy has the object to form, in its members, men of yigorous bodies,

form, in its members, men of vigorous hodies, and sensible, unprejudiced minds; and therefore its task is, to bring the social, political, and religious reforms, in the sense of radical progbers, through all the means at its command in order to enable them thereby, as well as by their organization and their practical exercises to participate in these reforms, individually or by the Confederacy, and to defend their right

and principles.

[TO BE CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

THE PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

The report of the Postmaster General shows a net increase of 862 post offices during the year ending 30th of June, 1855—the whole number of offices at that date being 24,410, and on the November 34,770. On the 30th of Control of the prohibition of the purchase of lands of th Post Office Department.

Horsel, Cook, F. Charles, F. C

foreign balances, amounted to \$6,916,651.91, making a difference in favor of 1855 of \$518,519.10. The excess of expenditure for 1855 over that of 1854 is \$2,626,206.16. This excess is attributed partly to the increase in

compensation to postmasters and clerks of office, and partly to the increase of expenditures for transportation, owing to the great extension of railroad service. The condition of the Department goes to show that the rates fixed by the act of 3d March, 1851, will not enable the Department to sustain itself by its own resources.

Another cause of this access of expenditure

Treasury Report.

The report of the Hon. James Guthrie, Secretary of the Hon. James Cutthrie, Secretary of the Treasury, favors the admission, duty free, of wool as a raw material, together with chemical dye-stuffs, but no interference with the article of iron. The Eastern manufacturers, it is said, will be satisfied with this.

The tables on foreign trade show that the increase of dutiable goods imported during the year ending June 30, 1855, over the year ending June 30, 1855, is \$126,185,900; do. of free goods, \$18,352,926; decrease of specie and bullion, \$411,430; showing a total increase of \$144,028,395 in favor of 1855. The increase last year over 1850 is given thus: Dutiable goods, \$65,746,688; of free goods, \$18,349,944; decrease of specie and bullion, \$968,980—total increase, \$83,144,642.

The foreign imports at all the ports of the United States (including of course California and Oregon) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855, were \$221,382,960, against \$305,780,253

1855, were \$261,382,960, against \$305,780,253 for the preceding year, showing a decline of \$44,397,293. The total exports from the United \$44,397,293. The total exports from the United States to foreign ports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855, were \$275,156,846, against \$278,241,064 for the preceding year, showing a decline of only \$3,084,218. It will be seen from this, that while for the year 1854 the imports exceeded the exports \$27,539,189, for the last year the exports exceeded the imports ast year the exports exceeded the imports

\$13,773,886.
The tables further show an increase, during The tables further show an increase, during the last year, of \$10,102,864 in the imports of free goods, but a falling off of \$51,253,807 in dutiable merchandise, and \$3,246,250 in specie.

Of the total exports of specie for the last year, \$53,857,418 were of domestic production, and \$2,289,925 of foreign. The shipments of domestic produce, exclusive of specie, were \$22,406,369 less than for the preceding year, while there is an increase of \$1,497,231 in the exports of foreign produce, and \$12,565,510 in the exports of specie.

Report of the Secretary of War. Secretary Davis, in his report, laments, as a growing evil, that applications for the discharge of minors are so frequent; the infants who are released subject the Government to a serious bill of expense. The Secretary recommends that the contract should be made binding in every case where deception has been employed, and a modification of the existing law is called

or.

The troops retain the same general distribution; four additional regiments have been or-ganized. The cavalry companies which were sent against the Sioux have gone into winter quarters at Fort Leavenworth, and will be in position for operations in the spring. The 6th infantry checks the Indians on the Oregon

has been strictly prohibited. Efforts are in progress for their removal from the Florida country. The troops have explored the region, have opened roads, and have arrived at sources of accurate information respecting the territory now in possession of the Indians, so that future operations will be greatly facilitated. The propriety of levying volunteer reinforcements in the Pacific department, for the purpose of chastising the savages on that coast, is a question which the Secretary declines to decide, preferring to leave it to the military commander in the department. The gallantry of the troops in the Indian campaigns of the year is spoken of in terms of high praise; but the unusual extent of operations has caused large expenditures, which have exceeded the appropriations.

In order to preserve the efficiency of the army, saveral measures were suggested, viz:

1. It is essential that there be a revision of the laws regulating rank and command. The right of command should follow rank by one certain rule; officers holding general commissions should be placed at once upon the staff, but have opportunity to acquire practical military knowledge; troops equipped for the same service should not be divided, nor should foot be subdivided into artillery and infantry, or mounted men into dragoons and cavalry.

2. Officers no longer capable of performing

mounted men into dragoons and cavalry, or mounted men into dragoons and cavalry,

2. Officers no longer capable of performing active duty should be retired from service, but the rates of compensation should be increased, and the laws respecting allowances undergo

revision.

3. The provisions of the act of Aug. 4, 1854, increasing payment of rank and file, should be extended to all enlisted men.

Coast is now greatly increased in extent, and the damage which might be effected by a respectable enemy in six months would greatly exceed the cost of a navy sufficient to protect our commerce efficiently. The question of an increase of the navy sufficient to protect our commerce efficiently. The question of an increase of the navy sufficient to protect our commerce efficiently. The question of an increase of the navy sufficient to protect our commerce efficiently. The question of an increase of the navy sufficient to protect our commerce efficiently. The question of an increase of the navy sufficient to protect our commerce efficiently. The question of an increase of the navy sufficient to protect our commerce efficiently. The question of an increase of the navy sufficient to protect our commerce efficiently. The question of an increase of the navy sufficient to protect our commerce efficiently. The question of an increase of the navy sufficient to protect our commerce efficiently. The question of an increase of the navy sufficient to protect our commerce efficiently. The question of an increase of the navy sufficient to protect our commerce efficiently. The question of an increase of the navy sufficient to protect our commerce efficiently. The question of an increase of the navy sufficient to protect our commerce efficiently. The question of an increase of the navy sufficient to protect our commerce efficiently. The question of an increase of the navy sufficient to protect our commerce efficiently. The question of an increase of the navy sufficient to protect our commerce efficiently. The Question of an increase of the navy sufficient to protect our commerce efficiently. The Question of an increase of the navy sufficient to protect our commerce efficiently. The Question of an increase of the navy sufficient to protect our commerce efficiently. The Question of an increase of the navy sufficient to protect our commerce efficiently. The Question of the navy sufficient to protect our commerce of the navy sufficie

during the past year for the navy, three-tenths have been American. The prospects of furnishing the navy altogether with American hemp are very encouraging.

Gratifying evidences of the high estimation in which the labors of the Naval Observatory and altogether with the contract of the Naval Observatory.

are held, at home and abroad, continue to be received.

Lieut. Gilliss is still laboriously engaged the discharge of the special duties assigned the second duties as second duties duties as second duties dutie

was Rec'd therefor \$11,485,384,75. Located with military scrip and land warrants - 1,345,580.00 Swamp lands selected for States 7,470,746.62

Selected on donations for rail-

roads, &c. Making a total of - - 24,557,409.50

The quantity that will be entered the present fiscal year with land warrants will be much larger, the number will be greatly multiplied by the requirements of the recent Bounty Land Law.
The amount of lands sold during the secon

and third quarters of the present calendar year is about 6,264,163 acres; being an increase of about 827,625 acres (in cash \$477,442.06) on that of the corresponding quarters of the

on that of the corresponding quarters of the preceding year.

This is owing, in a great measure, to the extraordinary advance of the prosperity of the country; but it is feared, in some degree, to the influence of speculation.

The quantity of land covered by warrants issued to soldiers of all the wars in which the United States has been engaged, is 37,958,412 acres.

United States has been engaged, acres.

Under the several acts of Congress for the satisfaction of Virginia military land warrants, there were taken 1,460,000 acres of the public lands. Acts more recent have been passed for the issue of scrip to satisfy this class of warrants, which are being faithfully and yet liberally executed. erally executed.

The efficient manner in which the Pension

Office is conducted, and its largely increased labors, are referred to. The number of applinature, are reterred to. The number of applications under the new Bounty Land Law, up to November 20th, was 225,044; those examined number 84,500; of which 59,892 have been allowed, 24,608 suspended or rejected, and the allowed, 24,608 suspended or rejected, and the number of warrants issued 55,917, covering

ommended, and the last annual street has field work of the Mexican boundary survey has been completed, without exhausting the appropriation a large halance remaining. The

priation—a large balance remaining. The territory embraces about tweny millions of acres of land.

The re-organization of the Patent Office has been perfected, and the good effect already sensibly experienced. Since the 1st of January, 1855, there here been invested as a sensible of 1800. 1855, there have been issued upwards of 1,800 patents, and within the year the number wil

patents, and within the year the number will probably reach 2,000.

It will require a further appropriation to complete the west wing of the Patent Office building. The north part of the building should be commenced. The estimated cost is \$450,000, without a portico.

A large room in the Patent Office is used as the National Gallery. It is suggested that its contents be removed elsewhere, and the room devoted to the proper disposal and exhibition devoted to the proper disposal and exhibition of rejected models.

of rejected models.

The appropriations for agricultural purposes have been usefully and judiciously applied.

The seeds were well selected and distributed, and, from all the information received, the most beneficial results are anticipated. beneficial results are anticipated.

In relation to the construction, by the Government, of buildings of its own for courthouses, in Baltimore, Boston, and New York, nothing has yet been effected, and the subject remains for the further action of Congress.

It is recommended that liberal appropriations be made for the construction and improvement of much-needed edifices, for the use of the Government in the District of Columbia.

be made for the construction and improvement of much-needed edifices, for the use of the Government, in the District of Columbia.

The remainder of the report is devoted to Indian affairs, and the Indian Burean is represented as having ably and honestly discharged its duty. Numerous Indian treaties have been concluded during the year, and various matters, hitherto unsettled, adjusted. Measures looking to the improvement of the condition of the Indians are urgently recommended, and their sufferings, privations, and discouragements, are ably and feelingly set forth.

Indian disturbances are too often traceable to the indiscretions and aggressions of white men. We have reliable reports of such cases, and of the most murderous and unprovoked attacks upon them when entirely defenceless.

A liberal hand should be extended to them, and every means resorted to for their improvement and elevation. Moral and teligious principles, and the arts of civilized life, should be taught them.

It would be well for us, in our conduct towards the Indians, to follow the example of those benevolent societies which have for many years labored so perseveringly, and, under the circumstances, so successfully, for the melioration of their condition. They have expended within the last ten years, in money alone, nearly a million of dollars.

within the last ten years, in money alone, near ly a million of dollars.

MARRIAGE.

Married in Surry, 13th December, by T. C. argent, Esq., Mr. Frank H. Merrill, of rankfort, Maine, to Miss Maria A. Grant, of

PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER. LETTER from Rev. Charles Hibbard, M in Burmah, to his father, Joseph Robinsoi city, has been handed to us for publication, fr make the following extracts.—Providence Je

ANTI-SLAVERY MEN AND WOMEN! HALL we have your hearty co-operation in our effor to place in the hands of every intelligent reader the . THE NORTH-SIDE VIEW OF SLAVERY

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wolling.

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two years' sojourn among the planters of the extreme
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JUDGE KANE UPON PASSMORE WILLIAMSON, have accided the profundest indigmation and slarm. The

nave excited the profoundest indignation and alarm. Toublishers believe, therefore, that this amply attested a tearly drawn record of what judges have done, will leave the see what, if unchecked, judges may still

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July, 1855.

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Author of " One Year of 1 TRANSLATEI Family Matters-Letters truly can t but we presume our therefore, he will g room in the poor h the Widen family. While Rosa was e the Merchant and h

above-named room, ing conversation. "Heavens, Wider the lady, caressing cheeks, "what a bl bring, when misfortu titude and self-deni mission, as we have And herewith Me shed a few tears of a Her husband said "Yes, my dear Brig cy, and a great piece I must think of sor business." "I have thought o said the lady, sugges at which her husbane

well, well," continue that; we shall find no partner. This most addled my head and tion. How strangely always said that thi important influence i think how we shall gi and entertain him on "Yes, indeed, he den; "but I cannot o to be alone so long. love ?" "Oh, old man, the transition from care piness, and competen delicate a being as been. The dear chile to collect herself. I I really hardly know

this I tell you-the fir

get out of this place :

if I had to stay here tiful, large house!" voutly folding her ful houses," said h "When we once ha houses fast enough door-Rosa must She entered the ly. Her very step hopes which had for rents' conversation a moment's heed tures, Madame Wid

bosom, exclaimed, "My child, my or much to be envied, from the sentations yours must be of joy you have not forgott disposed everything "I have prayed fer her tearful eyes to "prayed that my belo to forgive me, that, first time in my life, obedient to them.

Garben; and he is

me to be capable

when my heart can

and, clasping her wi

Madame Widen. staggered three steps profoundly sorrow she was perfectly in her feelings in one of the even forgot to find all she could to fable her to support unable to speak; as her hands, sat down Even Mr. Widen heen transformed been transformed The poor man wa appointed hope. A time, until her mot the shock she had s again began to circs veins, she felt anew went her feelings in "What, what do child?" she exclaim is this I hear? You of so good, so honon
and that, too, becaus
for him, if you eve
heavens! that a mo
Did your heart spes
pray, when you allo
to him without res
over head and ears
did not even love y
have you got into y.